Special sale of new Patterns in Fancy Bordered.

Each, or 3 for 25c.

Kankakee Line-Big '4' Railway THE NEW SOUTH

THE NEW SOUTH

Offers splendid business opportunities for the landseeker, the merchant and the mechanic, in order that
people of the North shall have a chance to visit and
examine the claims of the South as a place in which to
seek homes. The Crescent Southern railway, that
great artery of the South (Queen & Crescent Route)
have placed on sale, at Cincinnati, tickets to principal
points in the South at very cheap round-trip rates.
People of Indiana to avail themselves of these rates
should go to nearest Big 4 agent, purchase a ticket to
Cincinnati and return. Here, in the same depot in
which you arrive, you will find these cheap tickets
South on sale, and one of the fine trains of the Cincinpati Southern awaiting to take you southward. No nati Southern awaiting to take you southward. No transfers if you go to Cincinnati on Big 4. The rates below are from Cincinnati. For rate from your home add rate from your station to Cincinnati and return.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent's Office,
Cincinnati, March 15, 1889.

To Agents and Connections: Round-Trip Rates.
On and after March 20, 1889, and until further notice, the following round-trip land rates will be in ef-

To and Return.

Akron, Ala\$25.00 Entaw, Ala\$25.00 Anniston, Ala\$25.00 Entaw, Ala\$25.00 Anniston, Ala\$25.00 Entaw, Ala\$25.00 Anniston, Ala\$25.00 Goodwin, Ark\$29.15 Astalla, Ala\$25.00 Goodwin, Ark\$29.15 Astalla, Ala\$20.25 Hainesburg, Miss ... \$26.00 Childersburg, Ala ... \$23.35 Rockwood, Tenn 18.25 Dayton, Tenn 14.85 Sunbright, Tenn 11.45 Tickets will be sold any day, and should be of iron-clad form continuous passage in each direction, with extreme limit forty (40) days from date of sale.

On same date the following tourist rates will be in effect from Cincinnati to Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and return, \$17.35.

These tickets may be limited to June 1 in which to return, continuous passage in each direction.

The tourist rate, \$25 Cincinnati to Anniston and return, now in effect, will be withdrawn March 20, 1889.

Yours truly, D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. and T. A.

For full particulars call at Big 4 ticket-office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

The only line landing passengers in the Grand Central Depot, New York city. Wagner sleeping cars between Indianapolis, New York and Boston. The Fast Line to St. Louis and the West. Elegant sleeping cars are run nightly on this line to St. Louis, and passengers can occupy them as early as 8:30 p. m., and remain undisturbed until arrival of train in St. TIME OF TRAINS:

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., call at No. 2 Bates House, No. 138 South Illinois street, T. C. PECK, Pass. Agt.

FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

A Mother Thought to Have Deliberately Planned the Destruction of Herself and Children.

MILWAUKEE, April 1 .- Mrs. Margaret Kinlein and her three children were burned to death in their home early this morning. The house is a small two-story frame building, and Mrs. Kinlein, with her three children, occupied the three rooms of the lower floor. Upstairs an old man named Lawrence Jung lived with his son and two daughters, and they were awakened about 2 o'clock by the smell of smoke, which seemed to come from the room below. They soon got up and saw smoke coming from the lower room. Jung smashed in the window, but got no response, and then turned in a fire alarm. It was an awful sight that met the firemen, who arrived at the house soon after 2 o'clock in response to an alarm. On the lower floor there were three rooms, and in the middle room, the doors of which had been tightly closed, the charred bodies of Mrs. Kinlein and two sons, John and George, aged six and four years, respective-ly, were found. Later the body of the infant son, Richard, aged two years, was found in the hasement, a hole having burned through the floor, through which the body had fallen. There was every indication that the mother had deliberately burned herself and children to death. They had all occupied the same bed The smoke from the fire built beneath it had smothered them all. Mrs. Kinlein's body was terribly disfigured. The clothing and hair had been burned off, and her two feet were nearly gone. The children, too, were horribly burned, and it was a shocking sight that met the firemen when they had forced their way into the little room. Mrs. Kinlein's way into the little room. Mrs. Kinlein's husband, who was a carpenter, died about ten months ago, and she supported herself by taking in washing.

A New Comet. Switt, of Warner Observatory has received a telegram from the Lick Observatory announcing the discovery last evening by Professor Barnard of a new comet. Its position was right ascension, five hours, twen-ty minutes, fifty seconds; declination north, sixteen degrees, seven minutes. It is very faint, and has a slow motion southwest.

As soon as you discover any falling of the hair or grayness always use Hall's Hair Rebaldness or grayness.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

TUESDAY-Rain; warmer; variable winds.

What, the soup? No, in the rain. Are we in the rain belt? We ought to be if April tends to biz. The Romans named this month April from a word signifying "to open," because it was the season when the buds began to open. Rain

ARE YOU IN ITP In the rain. You will have to be, more or less. Then mind this: Ladies', misses' and children's Rubber Circulars.

Men's youths' and boys' rubber goods, in all qualities and weights. Men's "Slickers," Rubber Leggins, and a special line of Gloria Silk Umbrellas, 26 inches, at \$1.20 each.

IN THE WINDOW. Look in our show-window as you pass by. Then don't pass by, but come in-side and get inside of the proper rubber

THE WHEN

Surgical Instruments & Appliances Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches, Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S

Surgical Instrument House,

92 South Illinois street.

MR. HALSTEAD'S REJECTION.

The New York Times Thinks the Senate's Action Justifies a Suspicion of Its Own Purity.

NEW YORK, April 1.-The Times, this morning, quotes the editorial of the Commercial Gazette on the rejection of Mr. Halstead, and then says: "We are bound to say that we believe this statement to be substantially correct. It would be possible to render a more satisfactory and trustworthy judgment concerning it if the proceedings of the Senate were not wrapped in secrecy, and the words as well as votes of the Senators screened from public scrutiny. That is at once a misfortune and a disgrace. But the Senators who are now. for a second time, held up to reprobation and contempt for their conduct growing out of the Payne scandal, are not, from the very fact of the secrecy in which they hide, entitled to the benefit of any doubt that may arise from lack of knowledge. They cannot complain if they are judged by the known facts only, when they prevent the public from knowing all the facts. The known facts are all against them. The plea which is made in their behalf, that they were governed by disinterested mo-tives—by the abstract standard of temperate judgment and expression demanded in a diplomatist—would be available if they had applied that standard in other cases. That they have not done. On the contrary, they have distinctly waived it. The motive of private and personal revenge is adequate to explain their conduct, and none other is. It must be noted, also, that they have acted against the interests of their party, as they have usually interpreted those interests. They have rejected a nomination made by their own President, of a man of undoubted political influence and ability in a State that is and must be for sometime, a doubtful State. But they have done more than this. They have justified a general suspicion as to the purity of the Senate. They have given reason for the opinion that there are enough Republican Senators to turn the scale on any question, who are

actuated by motives that are not honorable. and that their motives are strong enough to overcome party fidelity and to break down party discipline. This opinion will certainly be held largely in Ohio, and it will be spread with the greatest zeal and persistency by the most popular newspaper in that State. It cannot but have a very considerable influence upon the fortunes of the party there, and it will have a decided influence upon public opin-

ion throughout the country."

The World says: "Senator Sherman, in his plea for Mr. Halstead's confirmation, frankly acknowledged that he 'did not approve the sort of journalism' represented by the editor of the Commercial Gazette. Thank heaven, there are not offices enough in the gift of the government to prevent all honest and independent editors from 'frankly acknowledging' that they do not EASTAND WEST approve the sort of statesmanship represented by a large number of Senators of the United States."

Senator Evarts's Position.

Philadelphia Press. If the public reports of the debate in executive session are trustworthy, Mr. Evarts alone approached tenable ground in his objection. He was one of the Senators who was criticised by Mr. Halstead, but he was adroit and sagacious enough to disclaim any feeling whatever on this score, and assumed to place his opposition on a higher plane. He contended that the impulsive attributes of Mr. Halstead, and his vehement denunciations of public men, indicated that he is unfitted by habit of mind for the delicate and discreet requirements of diplomacy, and that it would not be wise to intrust the great interests of the government to one whose impetuous outbreaks had evinced this lack of judgment and prudence, This was a very shrewd way of putting the objection, and if it really rested on any solid basis it would carry a good deal of force. But the trouble with it is that it is imaginary. Mr. Evarts as advocate might hold one posi-tion; Mr. Evarts as a judge might hold an-other. Mr. Halstead as a fighting editor adopts one tone; Mr. Halstead as a diplo-matist would adopt another. If Mr. Evarts were brought face to face with the direct question whether he regarded Mr. Halstead as really disqualified for any of the requirements of our minister at Berlin, we suspect that he would not seriously maintain any such proposition; and if not, the whole objection falls to the ground.

The opposition, however unjustifiable, has been successful, and Mr. Halstead's appointment is defeated. He has less reason to regret it than anybody else. The Senate has most to deplore in its own ac-tion, for it has placed itself in a false position before the country.

Failures for Three Months.

NEW YORK, April 1 .- The failures for the first quarter of 1889, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, number 3,294, as against 2,948 for the corresponding three months of 1888. The liabilities for the first quarter of 1889 are \$42,786,000, as against \$38,834,000 for the first quarter of 1888. The failures in Canada numbered 525 for the first quarter of 1889, with liabilities of \$4,862,000, while those in the first quarter of 1888 were 529 in number, with liabilities of \$5,020,000.

Murdered by His Squaw.

HANCOCK, Dak., April 1.—Old William Edwards, a squaw man, who had the mail contract from Washburn to Coal Harbor, was murdered, Saturday, by his squaw wife. The old man, who had a wife and family in Moutana, bought the young Indian girl from her parents for \$40. She tried to leave him several times with a younger man, but Edwards baffled each attempt. Saturday morning, while he was lying in bed, the squaw cut his throat from

ear to ear. PHILADELPHIA. April 1 .- Mary Anderson, the actress, left this city this afternoon for New York, and she will, it is said, sail from that city to-morrow or the next day for ! Europe. She was accompanied by her brother, Mr. Joseph Anderson, and his wife. Miss Anderson's condition is reported to be much improved, and it is believed by her physician that a sea voyage will completely restore the actress to her former good health.

THREE WARSHIPS FOR SAMOA

The Alert, the Richmond and the Adams Ordered to Proceed at Once to Apia.

It Will Take Forty to Sixty Days for These Vessels to Reach Samoa, but They Will Arrive in Advance of the German Ships.

J. N. Huston Nominated and Confirmed as Treasurer of the United States.

Ellis H. Roberts to Be Assistant Treasurer at New York-Surmises About Public Printer and General Land Commissioner.

SHIPS ORDERED TO SAMOA. The Nipsic, Vandalia and Trenton Will Be Replaced by Other Vessels.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- Secretary Tracy, when asked this evening what further news he had from Samoa, replied that nothing had been received since the dispatches which had appeared in the newspapers of the country, and he did not expect anything definitely until the arrival of the official report of Admiral Kimberly, which he supposed is now on the way. "Three vessels were ordered to Samoa today," said the Secretary, "to take the place of the three which have been wrecked. The Alert sails from Honolulu, and will arrive at Apia in about forty days from this time. She will reach the islands before any of the German vessels can get there. The Richmond has been ordered to sail at once from Montevideo. She will sail round the Horn, and will reach Samoa in about sixty days. The Adams is at San Francisco, where she will be detained, in all probability, for twenty days or more. She is now on the docks, and instructions have been give to hasten the repairs and get her ready for sea at the earliest possible moment. She will make the trip from San Francisco to Apia in about forty days The Monongahela, which sailed on the 21st of February, will arrive in Apia in about ten days from now. She has an ample cargo of coal, stores and clothing, and will be prepared to take care of the seamen who

still remain in Samoa." "How many American seamen are on the island!" was asked.

"There are about seven hundred in all," was the reply; "of these three hundred are probably on their way home now, and four hundred are still on the islands. The Monongahela will bring back those that are not needed for the other vessels which will arrive there. I cannot say, just yet, how many of them will be then brought back." "Have you any official information con-

cerning the policy of the German govern-"Nothing more than we have seen in the newspapers. It is reported that three German vessels have been ordered to proceed from the blockading squadron now at Zanzibar. It will require fifty or sixty days for these vessels to reach Samoa,

"Is it the intention of the government to maintain a fleet at Samoa constantly?" "For the present, at least, yes. But I do not think the vessels will be needed. have every confidence in the ability of the gentlemen who have been sent to Germany to represent the United States in the conference, and I feel sure that all the difference of opinion between this country and Germany in the matter of settlement of the Samoan question will be settled, and that it will be but a short time after the conference adjourns before we shall be able to order our vessels elsewhere. In the meantime, however, we will keep a small fleet in the vicinity of the islands."

There will be no new orders in regard to Samoan affairs given to the commanders of the vessels. Admiral Kimberly will remain at Apia, and will continue in com-mand of the squadron. He had instruc-tions issued to him before his departure, and the situation has not changed since then. The Admiral has considerable discretion vested in him, and may, to a considerable extent, exercise his own judgment in regard to what shall be done. Should anything occur to render new instructions Samoa long before the war vessels get there. The thing now needed there is ships, not

instructions. Sympathy from English Officers. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- A graceful tribute from English naval officers was contained in the following cablegram received by Secretary Tracy when he returned to Washington this morning:

GIBRALTAR, March 31. To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: The officers of the English channel fleet sym pathize with the American navy on the terrible loss of life from wrecks at Samo

To this message the following reply was WASHINGTON, April 1. Admiral Commanding Her Majesty's Channel Fleet,

Accept for yourself and the officers of your command my grateful acknowledgment, on behalf of the United States navy, for your message of sympathy and good will occasioned by the recent disaster at Samea. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

YESTERDAY'S NOMINATIONS.

J. N. Huston for Treasurer and Ellis H. Roberts for Assistant at New York. WASHINGTON, April 1.-The President

sent the following nominations to the Sen-James N. Huston, of Indiana, to be Treasurer of the United States.

Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, to be Assistant Treasurer at New York city.

William F. Wharton, of Massachusetts,

to be Assistant Secretary of State. George H. Shields, of Missouri, to be Assistant Attorney-general, vice Richard Montgomery resigned. Drury K. Burchett, of Kentneky, to be marshal of the United States for the district

of Kentucky. Maj. Charles C. Byrne, surgeon, to be lieutenant-colonel and surgeon; Capt. Curtis E. Munn, assistant surgeon, to be major and surgeon.

Capt. George B. White, United States navy, to be chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Department of the Navy,

to fill a vacancy.
L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe. N. M., to be Governor of New Mexico.

Louis A. Walker, of Helena, M. T., to be Secretary of Montana. James T. Kelley, of Nebraska, to be receiver of public moneys at Bloomington,

William W. Junkin, of Fairfield, Ia., to To be Agents for the Indians-Charles A Ashley, of New York, at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency in the Indian Territory; Charles R. A. Scobey, of Montana, at the Fort Peck agency in Montana.

George H. Shields, who was to-day nominated to be Assistant Attorney-general for the Interior Department, is about fifty-five years of age, and is a man of high legal and social attainments. He has been a resident of St. Louis for many years, and for a long time was associated as law partner with Gen. John B. Henderson. Mr. Shields has always taken a deep interest in the improvement of the Mississippi and other. Western water-ways, and his ability and energy have done much in securing what-

regarded as one of the best speakers in the West. He has always been a Republican in politics, and has several times been a member of the Missouri State committee. Secretary Noble considers himself extremely fortunate in securing a man of such splendid ability as his legal adviser.

L. Bradford Prince, nominated as Governor of New Mexico, was Chief-justice of that Territory and resigned the position on account of some misunderstanding during Mr. Arthur's term. He served one or two terms as a State Senator in the New York Legislature prior to his appointment as Chief-justice of New Mexico. There was considerable of a contest over this appointment, and Mr. Prince Jame in as a compromise candidate.

considerable of a contest over this appointment, and Mr. Prince came in as a compromise candidate.

James N. Huston, nominated to be Treasurer of the United States, is a native Indianian, about forty-five years of age. He is president of the Connersville National Bank, of which his father was president before him. Mr. Huston is largely interested in manufactures and farming, and is a man of considerable means. Politically, his record stands high. He was chairman of the Republican State central committee during the last two campaigns and achieved a reputation as a successful organizer and worker. He was a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention and was at one time prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor of the State, but declined to permit his name to be used because of his connection with the central committee.

Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, named as assistant treasurer at New York, is sixty-two years of age. He was trained as a printer, and graduated from Yale College. He became editor and proprietor of the Utica Morning Herald in 1851, and has been connected with that paper since that time. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions in 1864 and 1868, was a member of the Legislature of 1867, and served in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, as a member of the ways and means committee.

Capt. Geo. B. White, nominated to suc-

Congresses, as a member of the ways and means committee.

Capt. Geo. B. White, nominated to succeed Admiral Harmony as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, is particularly well known to Philadelphians, as many years of his life have been passed in that city. He is a nephew of Representative Wm. D. Kelley. Entering the Naval Academy in 1854 he grading the Naval Academy in 1854, he graduated in 1859, and immediately began a most active career, being in numerous engagements during the civil war-notably at Vera Cruz, where he assisted in the of Fort Fisher. He became light-house inspector at Philadelphia in 1877, and commanded the Kearsarge in 1882. In the same year he was attached to the Philadelphia harbor commission, and has been president of the body since 1887.

Wm. H. Wharton, the newly nominated assistant Secretary of State, was born in Massachusetts, and is about forty-two years of age. He became private secretary to Justice Gray when the latter was Unit-ed States Judge in Massachusetts, and has continued to act in the same capacity since Judge Gray became a member of the United States Supreme Court. He is a consin of the late Francis Wharton, has served in the Massachusetts Legislature, is a member of the State bar and the author of legal works.

Confirmations. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nomina-

Charles F. Ashley, to be agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Indian Territory; Wm. K. Junkin, of Iowa, to be Indian inspector; James F. Kelly, to be receiver of public moneys at Bloomington, Neb.; Louis A. Walker, to be Secretary of Montana; Charles R. A. Scobey, Indian agent Fort Peck, Mont.; James N. Huston, of Indiana, to be Treasurer of the United States; Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, to be assistant treasurer at New York city; Edwin H. Terrell, of Texas, to be minister to Belgium; John T. Abbett, to be minister to the United States of Colombia. Senator Plumb said that he had moved a

reconsideration of the vote by which the nomination of Lewis Wolfley to be Gov-ernor of Arizona, had been confirmed, upon the assurance that charges against his character, not considered by the committee, would be presented, but since then he and become satisfied that the action of the committee was right, and he would not press his motion. The injunction of secrecy upon the confirmation was accord-

ingly removed. There was considerable discussion upon the nomination of the delegates to the congress of American nations, to be held in this city next autumn. Objection was made to them by the Democrats, on the ground that they were almost unanimously Republican in politics, and that if their report was to have the weight before the country and with Congress that it ought to have there should be a more equitable division between the two parties. Senator Sherman, chairman of the for-

eign relations committee, which had recommended confirmation of the list, stated that three of them, namely, Messrs. White, of Maryland; Trescott, of South Carolina, and Hansen, of Georgia, were Democrats.
Minority Senators, however, insisted that Messrs. Trescott and Hansen were mugwumps, not Democrats, and ought not to be

Senator Sherman-Well, Mr. Hansen was recommended by the Senator from Georgia as a good Democrat. To this specific statement there was no

Senator Frye criticised the list of appointments, saying that, so far as he knew, with a single exception, none of the delegates named ought to have been appointed. He had been deeply interested in this subject of a congress of American nations, and had called at the State Department and the White House to urge the selection of delegates familiar with the subjects to be discussed, but at neither place had he been asked any questions, and accordingly had made no individual recommendations.

Senator Hoar eulogized T. Jefferson Coolidge, the Massachusetts delegate, as a man of ability, an author of note—
"And yet," interjected Senator Frye, "no

more fit for a place on the delegation than the Senator [Hoar] himself." Continuing, he said there could be no objection to the persons selected on the score of ability. They were simply not ac-quainted with the subject in hand, or were not in sympathy with some of the objects which it is desired to accomplish. He said that William Pinckney White was opposed to paying subsidies to ocean steamship lines, being interested in the operations of clipper ships trading with South American countries, a statement which Senator Gorman is said to have confirmed.

The report of the committee went over until to-morrow without action, by general consent, there being no formal motion or objection entered. The nomination of Isadore Loventhal, to be postmaster at Modesto, Cal., was rejected by the Senate. Mr. Loventhal was nom-

inated for the same office by President Cleveland on Jan. 30 last, which nomina-

tion failed for want of action by the Senate.

Mr. Huston's Confirmation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 1.-Within an hour after the nomination of the Hon. James N. Huston, of Connersville, to be Treasurer of the United States, was received at the Senate, this afternoon, it was unanimously reported from the committee on finance and confirmed. This is an unusual and high compliment. It was President Harrison's intention to nominate Mr. Huston to this position within a week after the inauguration, but there was delay from the
fact that the drafts for the regular payments for the third quarter of the fiscal
year were in course of preparation by the
Treasurer, and there could not, at that
time, be a change made in the office. It is
understood that Mr. Huston will qualify
and enter upon his official duties in a few
days.

Bayless Hanna's Probable Successor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- It is understood that the President has decided to appoint W. B. Roberts, of Titusville, Pa., minister | long. to the Argentine Republic. This is the last of the South American missions to be filled, and the most important. Mr. Roberts is provement of the Mississippi and other Western water-ways, and his ability and energy have done much in securing whatever attention they, in late years, have received at the hands of Congress. His mind, it is said, possesses high judicial qualities, and its bent is rather more in that direction than in that of an advocate, although he is

ago retired from active business to enjoy his fortune. Mr. Roberts has occasionally taken part in politics, and is at present a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate.

Public Printer and Land Commissioner. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- It seems to be the universal expectation among Senators that the Senate will adjourn the present special session sine die to-morrow. If the session ends to-morrow it will then have been of exactly the same length as the one convened by President Arthur to receive President Cleveland's nominations. President Harrison has sent in about three hundred and fifty nominations since the 5th of March, all of which, with a very few ex-ceptions, have been reported from com-mittees and will have been confirmed be-

mittees and will have been confirmed before adjournment.

Or the offices yet to be filled the most important are Commissioner of the General Land Office and Public Printer. It is believed they will be filled within a few days. Editor Osborne, of the Los Angeles Evening Express, is believed to be the coming man for Public Printer, but no satisfactory guess can be made as to the Land Commissioner. It is the general opinion that W. M. Meredith, of Chicago, who was supposed to be the coming man for Public Printer, will succeed E. O. Graves as Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Most of the Senators will gladly welcome the respite from public cares for a season, having been in practically continuous session since Dec. 4, 1887, and will take the earliest opportunity to leave the city. Senator Edmunds, who went South for his health two weeks ago, has returned, feeling better, and was in his seat to-day.

Declined by Chauncey Depew.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer. There is now an open secret touching the English mission. President Harrison offered the place to Chauncey M. Depew, in recognition of distinguished services to his party. Mr. Depew replied that his business relations were such that he could not ver them, even to accept an omce wi he considered the most prominent in public life. However, he asked the President to make him the tender in writing, to treasure as an honor unsought. The President then, in a formal letter, offered him the appointment, and Mr. Depew in like manner formally declined it. Mr. Robert T. Lincoln was then chosen.

HOURS AND WAGES.

Employers and Workmen Cannot Agree, and the Strike Season Opens. St. Louis, April 1 .- About 1,200 of the 2,-000 carpenters in this city went out on strike this morning. The causes leading up an eight-hour day and 40 cents per hour as generally conceded the eight-hour day, but cents per hour. In addition to this the men are much agitated over the fact that the of Carpenters, and say they are determined to have recognition as an organization. W. H. Kilver, vice-president of the Brother-

hood of Carpenters and Joiners, has been in the city several weeks, has been active in working up the movement, and will have charge of the strike. The carpenters met at Central Turner Hall this morning and appointed committees to look after the interests of the strikers. The men are firm in their position, and as the boss carpenters decline to recognize the demands of their former employes a bitter struggle is probable. Work on a large number of buildings has been suspended and there is much solicitude as to the outcome of the

In and About New York. NEW YORK, April 1 .- To-day the Framers Union submitted its agreement to the empleyers in this city for an equalization of wages here, in Brooklyn and Jersey Cityan agreement binding the employers to pay 40 cents per hour for day work and double price for over-time and Sunday work. This was submitted to the employers who had not already signed the agreement, and is to be binding until May next. About twenty-five of the largest shops have given in, but in some shops the proposition was refused and about 150 men went out. Reports from six shops showed that the men had succeeded in getting the demands. The strikers are confident of success, as this is the

The German Painters' Union started to day their demand for a uniform rate of \$3.50 for nine hours' work. Of the 1.100 members of the union about 400 are now getting that figure. When the demand was made to-day, over twenty employers refused the increase and their men went out on strike. About 180 men were reported out at noon and more were expected to fol-

Nine vs. Ten Hours.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 1 .- The different branches of the Carpenters' Union and Joiners' and Builders' Union in this city ordered its members to quit work for the day at 5 o'clock to-night, and hereafter to work only nine hours for a day's work. Each union man must also work for not less than 22 1-2 cents an hour, and must not work with non-union men. The boss car-penters have issued the following notice: Resolved, That we, the employes of carpenter and joiner labor of Syracuse, will not retain in our employ any man who will not labor ten hours for a day's work; and that each employer will settle with his employes individually.

The bosses say that if the men refuse to work ten hours they will have to leave their places.

Will Not Strike at Present. SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 1 .- A meeting of the National Progressive Miners' Union was held here to-day, and it was decided to remain at work for the present. A resolution was adopted requesting all operators to pay by the hundred bushels instead of by the wagon. Notices will be posted at all of the Frick works to-morrow, notifying the men of the reduction in wages, in accordance with the agreement of Feb. 15. There is little prospect of a general strike in the region until after the Knights of Labor meet-

ing on the 13th inst. Buffalo Carpenters Strike.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1 .- About 600 members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union and 200 members of the Painters' Union struck work to-day because the bosses rework, beginning to-day, April 1. The bosses are willing to concede nine hours, beginning on the 1st of June, but not be-

Killed While Trying to Enter a House. CURDSVILLE, Ky., April 1.—Wick Whit-cliff and Henry Bell, employed in a tobacco factory, became involved in a dispute, on Saturday, which, for a time, threatened to become quite serious, but they were pre-Bell's house and tried to force an entrance.
Bell was awakened, and, discovering that
Whitcliff was at the door, warned him to
desist. The latter did not heed the warning, and as soon as he forced the door open
Bell plunged the blade of a small pocketknife into his right breast. The blade penetrated a vital spot, and Whitcliff fell and
died in a few minutes. Bell then escaped.
The blade of the knife with which the deed was committed was but one inch and a half

Played Ball and Died.

DETROIT, April 1.—Harold Poe, sixteen years old, only son of G. M. Poe, U. S. A., stationed here, died, Saturday night, of heart disease, superinduced by base-ball playing. The young man had been advised against the game by his physician, but during General and Mrs. Poe's absence in Washington he indulged a few turns at the bat. His death occurred shortly after he retired.

MR. TELLER URGES A CHANGE

He Asks that Executive Nominations Be Considered in Open Senate Session.

He Does Not Believe that Senators Desire to Hide Their Acts from Public Gaze, and will Advocate a Change of the Rules.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Entering of the Lands in Oklahoma.

Preparations for the Coming Congress of American Nations-Condition of Public Debt-Decisions by the Supreme Court.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

Senator Teller Urges that They Be Discussed in Open Session. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The Senate met at 1 P. M., and Mr. Teller offered the follow-

ing resolution: Resolved, That hereafter all executive nomi-nations shall be considered in open session of

He said: "I do not intend to ask a con-

sideration of this resolution at this time. I

merely offer it that it may be referred to the committee on rules. At the next regular session of the Senate, if I live to be present, I intend to press that resolution, in season and out of season. I have never believed that there was any reason why an executive nomination should be considered by the Senate with closed doors. I am satisfied that the great majority of the people of the United States, irrespective of party. are of the same opinion. I am tired of giving my reasons to the Senate with closed doors for the votes which I give. and of seeing in the newspapers the next day entirely different reasons ascribed to me, and, not infrequently, no reason at all. I have never expressed a sentiment nor given a vote in the Senate with closed doors, which I would not give in open Senate. I do not believe that any considerable number of Senators desire to to this action are a demand of the men for | shield themselves from public criticism or the public gaze in matters of this kind. standard wages. The bosses seem to have | While I admit that in considering questions of international relations there may are divided about the wages, many of be, and frequently are, times when the them being unwilling to give more than 30 | Senate should sit with closed doors on account of great public interests, I can conceive of no reason why we should close our bosses persistently ignore the Brotherhood | doors when we are asked to pass on the qualifications of men nominated for public office. I do not desire to conceal from the public any action of mine in reference to such matters. On the contrary, I am exceedingly anxious that when I exercise a constitutional senatorial duty here I may execute it in the gaze of the whole world, or at least of so much of the world as has the right to call me in question for my conduct—and that is the people of the United States. I believe that the time has come when public sentiment will not tolerate the closing of our doors on mere questions of confirmation; I believe that that practice is one of the con-tingencies that is calculated to bring the American Senate into disrepute and into contempt; for the people will believe, soon, the charges that are made day by day that we are afraid to express our views in public. The newspaper meu, with all their zeal, must find some reason for our conduct, and very frequently they put in our mouths things we never have said and never have thought. While there may be good reasons, and strong reasons, for the rejection of a candidate, the public is not aware of these reasons, which it has a right to know. Therefore, I wish to give notice now that when we assemble here again in regular session, I shall insist, so far as I can, that this question shall be presented to the Senate and

that we shall have a vote on this branch of it, at least, clear and independent of the question as to what shall be done with public treaties and public affairs pertaining to international law." The resolution was referred to the committee on rules. Mr. Stewart offered the following resolu-tion, which was laid over till to-morrow:

Resolved, That the Senate has learned, with profound sorrow, of the death of John Bright; and, remembering his constant and unwavering friendship for the United States, desire to oin with the Parliament of his own country paying a grateful tribute to one who, during his long public life, was conspicuous in his devotion to the cause of freedom and humanity. Mr. Sherman, with Mr. Ransom, reported that the committee appointed to wait on the President and inquire whether he had any further communication to make to the Senate, had performed that duty and had been advised by the President that he

certain messages; but that, after to-day, no other messages would be sent except of a formal character to fill vacancies as they Resolutions were reported from the committee on contingent expenses, and agreed to, authorizing the committees on epidemic diseases and on patents to sit during the recess, the former to continue its investiga-tions into the yellow-fever question, and the latter to inquire into the system of issu-

would to-day communicate to the Senate

ing patents.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Manderson, proceeded to consideration of executive business. While the doors were closed, various resolutions were reported and agreed to, authorizing the committee on additional accommodations for the library, on transportation routes to the seaboard, on engrossed bills, and on coast de-fenses to sit during the recess.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, to pay, during the month of April, the usual per diem compensation to clerks to committees not on annual salary, and clerks to Senators. At 3:10 the Senate adjourned till 1 P. M. to-

ENTERING LAND IN OKLAHOMA. The Land Office Issues a Special Letter of Instruction Explaining the Law.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the apfused to allow nine hours as a full day's | proval of Secretary Noble, has issued to the registers and receivers of the newly-established land offices in Oklahoma a letter of fore. Both of the striking organizations have established headquarters. No disturbance of any sort is apprehended. The bosses have not yet decided what to do.

instructions which is of special interest to persons desiring to settle in that Territory. The most important features of the letter of instructions are the following: "You instructions which is of special interest to of instructions are the following: "You will observe that the statute reserves Sections 18 and 36 in every township for school purioses, and the proclamation reserves for government use and control the following: One acre of land in square form in the vented from fighting by other workmen. | northwest corner of section 9, in township On Sunday morning Whiteliff repaired to Bell's house and tried to force an entrance. | northwest corner of section 9, in township 16 north, range 2 west, of the Indian meridism in Indian Territory, and also one acreian in Indian Territory, and also one acre of land in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 15, township 16 north, range 7 west, of the Indian meridian in the Indian Territory. The remainder of the lands are made subject to entry by actual settlers under the general homestead laws, with certain modifications. Your attention is directed to the general circular issued by this officejon Jan. 1, 1889, containing the nomestead laws and official regulations thereunder. These laws and regula-tions will control your action, but modified by the special provisions of said act of March 2, 1889, in the following particulars:

1. The rule stated on 17th page of said cir-cular, under the title, "Only one homestead privilege to the same person permitted," is so modified as to admit of a homestead entry being made by any one who, prior to the passage of said act, had made a homestead entry but failed from any cause to secure a title in fee to the land embraced therein, or who, having secured